

## CUBAN FEDERALS CRUSH ARMY OF NEGRO REBELS

Havana Reports Estenoz and Yonnet Routed in a Pitched Battle.

SAYS REVOLT IS AT END

Government Believes Defeated Generals Now Merely Seek Escape With Loot.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
HAVANA, June 13.—Gen. Montenegro, the commander in chief of the Cuban forces, reports a decisive victory for the government troops. He says that the rebels, personally commanded by Gen. Estenoz and Gen. Yonnet, have been scattered.

Col. Valiente found a force of 400 men near Jaruco, and after dispersing his force made an attack simultaneously in front and on both flanks. The rebels made only a feeble resistance and soon fled before the fire of the machine guns, leaving for mercy as they fled. The pursuit was ended by darkness. Five rebel dead were found on the field, and 100 horses, many machetes, firearms and ammunition were captured. The Federals also captured Gen. Estenoz's saddlebag, containing a permit issued to him to carry a pistol and his wife's picture.

The government declares that the revolt is practically ended. The rebels have been scattered and Gen. Estenoz and Gen. Yonnet will probably attempt to leave the country with the wealth which they have acquired by looting and the levying of contributions.

Private advices from Santiago say that the official reports of Col. Valiente's victory are hugely exaggerated.

The Secretary of War to-night received a report that Col. Valiente today overtook part of the forces of Gen. Estenoz, killing several of the rebels.

The Secretary of State cabled an account of Col. Valiente's victory to all the Ministers of Cuba abroad and also to Speaker Ferraria at Washington, who called back that President Taft had assured him that the United States would not intervene and that Secretary of State Knox had ordered the recall of the warships.

Mr. Beauregard, the American Minister, has received no word from Secretary Knox about the recall of the warships.

Wholesale arrests in the towns of this and other provinces continue.

President Gomez said at a late hour tonight that the revolt has been shattered and that he will soon quell it entirely. The rebels, he says, are disorganized, fleeing and dispersing.

DOUBTS FAITH OF CUBA.

Washington Believes Gomez Government is Dealing With Negroes.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Faith in the sincerity of the Cuban Government in the present crisis in that republic is waning each day in Washington. The news that Gen. Montenegro has extended the amnesty to the negro rebels has strengthened the conviction here that the Gomez Government is building for peace and will consent to deal with the negroes.

That Gen. Montenegro should at this stage of the proceedings give the negroes until June 22 to lay down their arms and receive full pardon is regarded here as preposterous. The negroes had previously had two weeks in which to surrender under the same conditions. Many are now inclined to believe statements made in Havana that the Gomez Government is ready to buy out Estenoz and Yonnet, the negroes leading the uprising.

The charge was deliberately made here today that President Gomez is playing for a position from which he can ask the consent of the United States to the sanction of the United States is necessary to any loan to the Cuban Government. For this purpose it is charged he is permitting the negro uprising to run along and will later claim that the expense of putting it down has so impoverished the Government that it must have a loan. It may be stated, however, that the State Department will have to be "shown" when it comes to the question of further loans to the present Government of Cuba.

The amnesty extension is regarded here as particularly preposterous in view of the repeated promises made to the United States that the uprising would be crushed by the Government of Cuba within ten days. Time and again since the first days of the negro revolt the Cuban Government has named "ten days" as the limit of the life of the uprising. The State Department, however, has yet to receive concrete proof of a determined effort upon the part of the Gomez Government to put down the uprising. Only two days ago President Gomez assured Admiral Osterhaus that the Government would end it all in ten days. In Washington Minister Rivas has been saying the same thing and Speaker Ferraria of the Cuban House of Representatives has been here for four days making similar statements.

Reports are being given out daily from Gen. Montenegro's headquarters in Santiago purporting to describe encounters between the Government soldiers and the rebels. Yet there is no evidence that a single rebel leader has been killed or captured or even that any one of them has been pursued or attacked. Meanwhile the United States is using men and ships to do what it is the place of the Cuban Government to do.

It is known here that the Cuban Government is turning to its own advantage the fact that Ferraria was received in the House of Representatives and permitted to make a speech before the House. In this speech the Cuban Speaker practically attacked the policy of the United States toward Cuba. To-night the Cuban Speaker and his wife are guests of Secretary of State Knox at his residence. The dinner is not an official function. During the recent visit of Secretary Knox and Mrs. C. C. Knox, Jr., to Havana, the women of the Cuban Speaker's family showed every possible courtesy to Mrs. Knox and others in the party.

Edwin Atkins of Boston, a sugar planter who recently returned from Cuba, called at the State Department and upon Gen. Wood today. Mr. Atkins is in close touch with the situation and believes that all the precautions taken by the United States in sending ships and marines are necessary.

There is no intention at present to send Gen. Wood or any other officer or official to Cuba as mediator between the Cuban Government and the rebels.

## THE PRUDENT INVESTOR

of to-day is putting his surplus money into our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES on New York City Real Estate. Safe from the effects of stock fluctuation or political uncertainty.

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## DISCOUNTS TITANIC ACCIDENT.

Former Board of Trade Member Can Find No Lesson.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 13.—The sinking of the White Star liner Titanic with 1,500 of those aboard was a "most extraordinary" accident, the like of which never happened before and may never happen again, declared Sir Frederick Chalmers, former member of the marine department of the Board of Trade, today before the Titanic inquiries. For that reason, Sir Frederick said, he could see no valid cause why the maritime regulations of the Board of Trade should be changed.

He said that no lessons were to be learned from the disaster justifying a revision of the rules. The marine department, he said, was amply guarded against ordinary accidents but could not be expected to be prepared against the extraordinary sort.

Capt. Young, who succeeded Sir Frederick Chalmers in the marine department of the Board of Trade, followed Chalmers on the witness stand and told the investigators that he advised the Board of Trade several months ago that all vessels of the Titanic's type should be equipped with not less than twenty-six davit lifeboats.

A significant allusion to the steamship Californian marked today's session when Lord Mersey, the president of the court, said:

"I have no doubt that the Californian did give distress signals, that they were signals from the Titanic, and that the Californian ought to have made efforts to get to the Titanic."

CAXTON ORIGINAL BRINGS \$1,550.

Doctrinal of Sapphore One of Rare Works Sold in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 13.—This was the fifteenth day of the sale of the Huth collection of printed books and illuminated manuscripts. Some of the articles sold and the prices realized were:

Andres Bello's Tesoro De La Pasion Sacramental de Nuestra Redemptor, with a large cut of the crucifixion, seventeenth century, one of the cuts in the Tesoro, dated 1517, \$300.

D. P. De Vries' Korte Historische en Geographische Beschrijving van Verscheide Landen van de Wereld, Africa, Asia, Europa, America, etc., with a fine engraved portrait of De Vries, dated 1835, \$500.

"Dialogues de Resurrexion Moralises," in French and Dutch, one of the cuts in the "Dialogues de Resurrexion Moralises," representing a man fishing with angle and float, \$225.

"The Dialogues of Resurrexion Moralises," original edition in English, extraordinary rare and the end of the "Dialogues of Resurrexion Moralises," \$400.

The Wisdom of Doctor Doodgill, original edition, printed in 1600, \$250.

Doctrinal of Sapphore (Caxton), 1490, very rare, \$1,550.

The Second Book of Songs or Arias, by John Dowland, "Bachelor of Music and Tutor to the King of Denmark," dated 1600, \$125.

Lachrymæ, or Seven Tears, by John Dowland, dated 1600, \$225.

ENTERTAINS ROXBURGH CLUB.

Ambassador Reid Host to Wealthy and Titled Antiquarians.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 13.—Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, entertained the select Roxburgh Club, composed of wealthy and titled booklovers and antiquarians, at Dorchester House to-night.

Lord Rosebery and Lord Alenham, two prominent members of the club, Mr. Reid is also a member of the organization, which held a combined annual meeting and dinner. There were no ladies present.

At the levee at St. James's to-night, Mr. Reid presented among other Americans Emma Eames, E. D. Kenna, the son-in-law of Richard Kenna, the American Ambassador at Vienna; George A. Clarke and Second Secretary of the Embassy (Cresson).

PRUSSIAN POLES ARE BITTER.

Programme for Germanizing Districts Arrouses Opposition.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BREITENBURG, June 13.—The passage of a bill by the Prussian Diet appropriating \$25,000,000 for "Germanizing" the strong Polish districts of East Prussia is arousing much bitterness among the Poles. A part of the money is also to be used in strengthening the hold of the Germans in upper Schleswig-Holstein, formerly a part of Denmark, where the Danes have lately greatly increased in number and in commercial and land holdings.

The Prussian Government feels that the nationalism of Prussia is endangered in those sections. Property is to be bought by Germans, the Government to loan money for the purpose, and the deeds to provide that in case of change of ownership it can only be sold to a German.

FIND ANCIENT ROMAN TOMBS.

Italian Scientists Recover Relics of the Empire.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, June 13.—The Italian scientists have explored the ancient Roman necropolis of Oia, where they discovered twenty-one tombs less than 100 years old.

These are evidences both of inhumation and cremation. The tombs contained glass and bronze vases, earthenware and cinerary urns of the greatest value.

The necropolis dates from the first century of the empire. Some of the tombs were used later, presumably by descendants of the Roman colonists.

ITALIANS REPULSE TURKS.

Mohammedans Said to Have Lost 500 Killed and Wounded.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, June 13.—Official despatches today from Rome reported that the Italian garrison there repulsed a vigorous attack by the Turks. It was said that the Turks lost 500 killed and wounded, while 31 Italian soldiers were killed and 50 wounded.

## COBBLER OF KOEPEKNIK DEAD? IT'S JUST A HOAX

Ex-Convict, Who Rocked Germany With Laughter, Wants to Read Own Obituary.

CAPTURED BERLIN SUBURB

Donned Uniform, Commanded Troop, Arrested Burgomaster, Looted Treasury.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
BERLIN, June 13.—Wilhelm Voigt, "the cobbler of Koepenick," an ex-convict, who in 1906 visited Koepenick, posing as an army captain, and arrested the burgomaster and treasurer and sent them away under guard and then looted the town treasury, has succeeded again in hoaxing the newspapers. Yesterday's papers published a statement that Voigt, who served four years in prison for his escapade at Koepenick, had died in London on June 9. Voigt is very much alive. He himself spread the report for the purpose of again attracting international attention to himself.

Voigt's exploit in capturing the ancient Berlin suburb of Koepenick, arresting the burgomaster and treasurer and appropriating the town treasury of \$1,000 sent all Germany rocking with Homeric laughter, sent a smile around the world, and incidentally brought about certain significant reforms in the Kaiser's realm.

The cobbler made good his escape after the raid and was at liberty until the patient identification methods of the police ran him down a week later. He was subsequently sentenced to four years imprisonment for his act, which was mitigated by the influence of the German Emperor, who was fascinated by the audacity of the man. He was in this country two years ago and appeared rather proud of his feat. But the immigration authorities found him and he was returned to Germany.

Voigt was 57 years old when he executed his famous coup and twenty-seven years of his life had been spent in prison. He was not a great criminal, but a resourceful one, belonging rather to the delinquent class than to the higher orders. He looked as unlike an army officer as it is possible to look, short, stout, slovenly in appearance, a stranger to soap and water, a rare acquaintance with the barber, toothless, broken nosed and sunken eyed. He had learned cobbling in prison and his hands displayed the signs of his craft in the gnarled, seamed, scarred fingers. There was nothing of the military type about him except his knowledge acquired by his own military term, his reading in prison and his observation.

He had analyzed the awe in which the military establishment is regarded in the Fatherland. He knew that the bare assumption of military rank would still inspire suspicion and prevent any inquiry by civilians mindful of the stringent laws on the subject.

Voigt always claimed that he did not intend to take the money when he took possession of the town but he did want to extort a passport out of someone in authority. The passport system of Germany prevents a criminal from leaving his place of domicile and Voigt wanted to wander a little. When he saw the money, however, he admitted he could not stand the temptation.

Voigt was working as a cobbler making about \$2.50 a week when he began to make ready for his coup. He saved every penny and at last purchased a frayed second hand uniform of a captain of the First Foot Guards. Later he purchased an overcoat of an officer of a line regiment. Then he had a new pair of trousers made up somewhere and was ready. He was not bothered by the variety of his garments. "I knew everybody would be too frightened to look," he said afterward.

He left his boarding house on the morning of October 10, 1906, and went to a park, where he changed clothing. He had little money and went out on the circular railroad to Koepenick, which had not had a thrill of excitement since the Hundred Years War. As he left the station he encountered a squad of soldiers, led by a sergeant, who had just returned from the front. He commanded them at once. He knew that under the law an officer has a right to requisition any body of men not under command of a commissioned officer and he acted accordingly. He sent the sergeant back to report his act.

There is no doubt that the shoemaker had all the manners of a craft old veteran. He had been in the army for twenty years and he followed a steady path. He had his voice could have been heard a mile as he commanded them to fall in behind him. There were ten in this party and they followed to a lively stable, where he requisitioned two carriages. These he ordered driven to the Rathaus. He placed two soldiers on guard in each carriage and the others as sentries about the city hall.

That being done the Captain accompanied by two soldiers burst violently into the Rathaus and entered the sacred room of the worthy burgomaster, Dr. Langerhans, who was comfortably enjoying his afternoon nap. That functionary was awakened to find himself ordered to accompany the Captain to Berlin under arrest. The burgomaster turned pale, stammered out a request to be informed of what he was accused of, and followed to a lively stable. The Captain, who made a significant motion to his guard, the burgomaster went and with him went his wife. He was determined to be separated from her husband.

After this the Captain with two more soldiers dashed into the room where Herr von Wiltberg, the municipal treasurer, was also taking his nap. The treasurer arose to his feet to be informed that he was prisoner and that he must turn over to him the Captain, all his books and papers instantly. "What—what?" asked the treasurer.

"That you will learn at the New Watch House," was the harsh answer. "The Emperor has ordered," said the Captain, "that the treasurer's curiosity, and soon he was on his way in the carriage guarded by two soldiers.

Nothing could have been more impressive than the way in which the Captain, the minute he was alone, opened up the safe and grabbed up the money; nor was there a tremor in his bearing when he appeared soon after in the street, in the presence of a rapidly growing crowd which had seen the Mayor go off under guard, with the treasurer following. Very coolly he commanded the remainder of his men to march to the station and return to their barracks, giving each of them a mark with which to purchase refreshment. Then the Captain got on a train himself and disappeared.

Voigt came to this country in April, 1910, by way of Montreal, and he was discovered by the immigration authorities as he was selling post cards illustrating his exploits and preparing to deliver a few lectures. He said that he had supported himself since the affair by doing this, but he made no objection to being sent back.

The effect of Voigt's act was to cause certain regulations to be made the better to govern the civilian in his dealings with soldiers.

## GEN. BOOTH SUE FOR LIBEL.

Dresden Saloon Keepers Take Exception to "War Cry" Criticism.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

DRESDEN, Germany, June 13.—Gen. Booth, the famous 82-year-old blind chief of the Salvation Army, is the defendant in a libel action which will come to trial here in a few days. The Association of Dresden Bar, Cafe and Saloon Keepers complains that the War Cry libelled it in its latter criticism of the conviction here of Dr. Burk, the German temperance preacher, who was found guilty of libeling some of the Dresden brewery and saloon proprietors. They have brought suit against Gen. Booth and the War Cry editors.

The condition of Gen. Booth seems to be improved. He was operated on recently for a cataract of the eye and it is feared that he will be permanently blind. His pulse and temperature are normal and the doctors are hopeful of his speedy recovery. It will be necessary, however, to keep him very quiet for a week or two.

OWNER OF DORCHESTER TO WED.

Will Occupy House, Say Papers, but American Embassy Denies It.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 13.—The engagement is announced of Sir George Helford, the owner of Dorchester House, the headquarters of the American Embassy, to Mrs. J. Graham Menzies, who was formerly Susanah Wilson, the daughter of Sir Arthur Wilson, of Tranby Croft, the scene of the famous barcarat scandal in which Edward VII. was involved.

It is said by the evening papers that the Helfords after their marriage will occupy Dorchester House. The term of occupancy of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid will expire shortly and it is said they will then go to Dudley House, the residence of Sir J. B. Robinson. It is a very fine house but not nearly so large as Dorchester House.

The story is contradicted on the authority of the American Embassy, where it is said there is not the slightest foundation for the story. The term of Mr. Reid's occupancy is for as long as he holds the office of Ambassador.

"CUTS OFF" SPENDTHRIFT SON.

Sir Julius Wernher Leaves Him \$750,000—Reithers Get \$125,000,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 13.—The provision made by the late Sir Julius Wernher in his will for his eldest son, Sir Derrick, amounts to only \$750,000, as against \$7,500,000 for his son Harold and \$5,000,000 for his son Alexander.

The will also provides that Sir Derrick shall not receive more than \$6,000 a year while he is between the ages of 25 and 30 and not more than \$12,000 a year after he passes 30, the balance being accumulated and added to the capital, which on the son's death is to be held for the benefit of his widow and children.

It may be remembered that Sir Derrick had given much trouble to his father in the matter of his indebtedness to usurers and other matters.

LONDON GREETSS MISS MALECKA.

Big Reception to English Woman Pardoned by Czar.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 13.—There was a big reception to-night in honor of Miss Kate Malecka, the English woman who was sentenced to exile in Siberia by a Warsaw court because of her sympathies with Polish revolutionaries. She was pardoned recently by the Czar and arrived here today. The reception was attended by many titled persons, members of Parliament, literary and dramatic celebrities, members of the clergy and society people.

SUBMARINE LOST FOREVER.

Swept Away by Ocean Currents—Battleship Not at Fault.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 13.—That the battleship Saint Louis was not at fault was the report today of the special commission appointed to investigate the sinking of the submarine Vendemiaire, which went down last Saturday with twenty-six officers and men in a collision with the Saint Louis off Cherbourg.

The commission reported that the swift currents evidently had carried away the Vendemiaire and that any attempt to recover the sunken vessel and the bodies of the officers and crew must doubtless have been useless.

LANDS CREW OF WRECKED SHIP.

Carrillo Arrives at Kingston—Fruit War Predicted.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 13.—The steamship Carrillo, which arrived here today, landed the crew of the wrecked schooner, Frederick Rossner. The American Consul will send the men home. Three more fatal cases of the plague have occurred at Trinidad.

The protracted drought in Jamaica has caused serious distress in the southern and central districts of the island.

Mail news from Costa Rica says a fruit war is about to begin between the Atlantic and United Fruit companies. By a decision of the courts the action of the Atlantic Fruit Company against Lindo Bros. will be tried, but the plaintiffs will have to deposit \$3,000,000 with the court.

ITALY MAY ATTACK CHURCH.

Aims to Gain Socialist Vote—Vatican Displeased.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 14.—A Rome despatch to the Post says the Vatican is very much disturbed over the rumored intention of the Government to adopt stringent measures against religious houses on the lines of the legislation of 1873 next September.

The news is a great surprise to the Church, which has acted with great patriotism throughout the war with Turkey and met with great toleration from Premier Giolitti.

It is assumed that the coming measures aim at gaining the Socialist vote at the next election.

SEPARATION, THEN SUICIDE.

Italian Painter Kills Himself in Judge's Ante Chamber.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, June 13.—The painter Luigi Rossetti committed suicide by shooting himself today in the Judge's ante chamber of the court house immediately after signing a deed of separation from his wife, the Spanish pianiste Manuella Andruaga.

## GIVE VIEWS ON CANCER AT MEDICAL LIBEL SUIT

Pathologists Testify Before Eminent Audience in London Court.

DEFENDANT ON THE STAND

Says It Is Wrong to Pretend Blood Treatment Will Prevent 30,000 Deaths.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, June 13.—The libel suit of Dr. Bell against Dr. Bashford growing out of the latter's reference to the former's treatment of cancer is attracting tremendous interest in the medical world. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone's court today was crowded with eminent physicians and surgeons and fashionable women.

A number of the best known pathologists testified today as to their personal views on cancer. Much of the evidence was very technical.

Dr. Bashford of the Cancer Research Institute, who favors operations and has attacked Dr. Bell's blood treatment, was again on the stand and was cross-examined. He admitted he was aware that such physicians as Sir Henry Threlknot, Butler, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould and Stephen Paget, consulting surgeon of Middlesex Hospital, expressed the opinion that cancer might be treated through the blood and that a cure was not necessarily confined to the knife.

Dr. Bashford said he disagreed with these doctors. He insisted that Dr. Bell's statements were mischievous. It was he, Dr. Bashford, who put forward publicly an opinion that cancer could be cured through blood treatment and it was wrong in the present state of knowledge to pretend that treatment through the blood would prevent the 30,000 deaths which resulted every year from cancer.

Referring to statistics Dr. Bashford said that since 1890 the deaths from this disease in Wales alone had increased from 200 to 500 per million and among women from 500 to 1,000 per million. He was unable to give any reason for the increase.

Dr. Walter Sydney Lazarus-Barlow, director of the Cancer Research Laboratory, Middlesex Hospital, testified that he had experienced widely on non-surgical cures for the disease. He had used unavailingly to effect cures with high frequency electric currents, X-rays, medicinal and herbal remedies, atoxyl, and radium water. He denied that there was any conscious tendency among medical men to prefer the knife to any other else, but in case of defined cancer the knife was as yet no known remedial agent except the knife. Cancer, he declared, was not a blood disease. He did not know of any method of anticipating it. He did not know of anybody who was able really to claim that he could diagnose the disease before its appearance. He had examined the blood of cancerous and non-cancerous persons and had not found any difference.

On cross-examination Dr. Lazarus-Barlow assented to the suggestion that they might eventually have to resort to therapeutic remedies for cancer and when a man put forward such suggestions they should be carefully considered and patiently and scientifically discussed "within limits."

Dr. Bullock, superintendent of the bacteriological laboratory of the London hospital, testified that nothing could be distinguished between the blood of cancerous and non-cancerous persons. Cancer, he said, was essentially a local disease. He agreed that much could be ascertained for diagnostic purposes by microphotography.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, president of the clinical section of the Royal Society of Medicine, testified that Dr. Bell's looks contained many statements that were wholly unsupported by facts. He had known cases of cancer to be cured by natural forces of the body alone, but nobody knew why. The evidence against the theory that cancer was a blood disease, said Sir Alfred, was overwhelming.

Sir Alfred described the various treatments he had tried, including X-rays, which, however, he would not use if the seat of the trouble allowed its free removal. The X-rays themselves had been known to cause cancer and were consequently dangerous. He admitted that the knife was also dangerous. He assented to the proposition that Dr. Bell's treatment might reduce the suffering.

Mr. Duke, K. C., then made the opening speech for the defense, after which the trial was adjourned.

SEND AUTOGRAPH BY WIRELESS.

Instruments Perfected by Italian Boy Also Transmit Cryptograms.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MILAN, June 13.—A Turinese youth has invented what he terms a wireless telegraph, an apparatus far in advance of anything of the kind yet recorded. It transmits besides ordinary messages, autographs, shorthand and all sorts of designs of cryptograms. Exact reproduction follows upon the interaction of synchronic periods of electric waves in correspondence with synchronic periods of heliographic movements.

So simple is the arrangement that the transmitter and receiver of this instrument may be applied with ease to any ordinary wireless telegraph plant.

Surprising results have been obtained between Milan and Turin. The Italian War Office has been so impressed with its advantages for imparting orders and conveying sketches in war time with the utmost secrecy that it is arranging to secure for Italy the exclusive possession of the patent.

TERRY GIVES GOOD ALIBI.

Not Married to Vesta Victoria, Because He Has One Wife.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 13.—That he already was married to another was Herbert Terry's chief ground for denying the story that he and Vesta Victoria, for whom he is business manager, were married.

BOSTON BATTERY BEFORE KING.

George V. Will Inspect Ancient and Honorable.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 13.—On July 13 King George will inspect in the gardens of Buckingham Palace the Honorable Artillery Company, of which he is the Captain-General, together with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.